

CELMAN THREATENED.

THE PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA IN DANGER.

He Must Immediately Resign or Pay the Penalty With His Life.

A Reign of Terror on Among the Residents of Buenos Ayres—All Parties Armed.

Full Pardon Granted the Rank and File of the Revolutionists—More Trouble Almost Inevitable—Gold Now Quoted at \$4.80—The Situation Reviewed.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WICHITA, Kan., July 30.—The highest temperature was 97° the lowest up to 7 p. m. 72° and the mean 84° with warmer, cloudless weather and gentle to fresh southerly winds.

Last year on July 30 the highest temperature was 85°, the lowest 55°, and the mean 70°, and two years ago the corresponding temperatures were 100°, 74° and 87°.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 8 p. m.—Forecast until 8 p. m. Thursday:

For Missouri: Fair; southerly winds, stationary temperature.

For Kansas and Colorado: Showers, northerly winds; cooler in Kansas; stationary temperature in Colorado.

NOT YET ENDED.

The Excitement in Argentina at Fever Heat.

LONDON, July 30.—The Times correspondent at Buenos Ayres writes:

Every house was converted into a citadel yesterday evening. The people in the suburbs organized their own armed police to deal with the marauders. The civilista stated that they found boxes of ammunition in government stores empty instead of full as the stores books indicated. This deception and terror in the city and the rails and seizing the war minister when opportunity afforded caused the failure of the public cause. The exasperation of the civilista is indescribable. Unless he resigns it is feared that attempts will be made upon his life. The settlement is postponed until August 2. Exchange shows gold at \$4.80. If Celman has the slightest patriotism he will resign, but the exasperation around him has assumed a bullying tone and asserts that he never will resign.

President Celman does not appear to realize his position. He has laughingly declared that only a military meeting could show the people how little thought of resigning. It is reported that the squadron has surrendered. The payment of all bills has been deferred one month.

The minister of war has issued a bulletin pardoning the rank and file of revolutionists and declaring that 200,000 national guards are ready to defend the country and President Celman, being now united with him by the tie of the battlefield. The bulletin is treated with derision and copies have been scattered throughout the city are trampled under foot by the people. The outlook is bad unless Celman's declarations are more bravado.

Mr. Selby Carter, Nashville, Tenn.: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla cleared my system of scrofula."

AS WAS PREDICTED.

The Pew Building in Seneca, N. Y., Proved a Fire Trap.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., July 30.—The inevitable has occurred. The Pew building, against the erection of which three or four years ago such earnest protest was made, fulfilled its mission as a fire trap this morning and it is feared it has also proven a death trap. Few minutes after 9 o'clock this morning the building, which is directly opposite Hoag's opera house in Fall street, was seen to be burning in Sutherland & Sons' restaurant. In a few minutes the entire structure was in flames. Had it not been for the shell suffered there would have been a trifling case of regret, but at 7 o'clock a fire in the commercial portion of the town was in ashes or in flames. The Pew building was the approach from the one side and the atmosphere quickly became so hot that firemen could not endure it. The Phoenix block, including the electric light plant, the electric railway plant, the postoffice, express office, the Revolver printing establishment, the Courier-Sanderson's furniture warehouse and Western Union telegraph building, all within four or five minutes were in flames and within four hours fifteen stores to the east of the stone block were ruined. The flames sprang across the street to Hoag's opera house, behind which it passed and that was consumed with all of Fall street on that side east to the Sheldon block, while on the north side the Co-operative block was the approach from the other side and the atmosphere quickly became so hot that firemen could not endure it. The Phoenix block, including the electric light plant, the electric railway plant, the postoffice, express office, the Revolver printing establishment, the Courier-Sanderson's furniture warehouse and Western Union telegraph building, all within four or five minutes were in flames and within four hours fifteen stores to the east of the stone block were ruined. The flames sprang across the street to Hoag's opera house, behind which it passed and that was consumed with all of Fall street on that side east to the Sheldon block, while on the north side the Co-operative block was the approach from the other side and the atmosphere quickly became so hot that firemen could not endure it.

The sufferers, with some approximate losses on real property, are given below, there probably being a fair average insurance. The Phoenix block, \$80,000; electric light plant, \$30,000; Johnson block, \$50,000; Hoag block, \$12,000; Decker block, \$10,000; Sheldon block, \$2,000; Hoag hotel damaged probably \$15,000; Hoag's opera house, \$40,000; Daniels block, \$12,000; the Mirror block, \$4,000; Crowl block, \$4,500; McCartins block, \$6,500; Miller block, \$2,000.

In State street the fire lapped up the Hudson house and blacksmith shop, George's barber shop, the store, the Norcott block, including Comber's liquor store, Hall's cigar factory, Hanna's second hand store, a Chinese laundry, Demore's, the ground has been bought, and it is a most desirable location, being on the southwest corner of Second and Taylor streets. The ground was bought for \$30,000 over a year and a half ago, and is today worth \$80,000. It was bought on easy terms by the trustees, and payments are being made as fast as they fall due. The incorporators of this temple, all of whom are members of the order, have so arranged that any brother can hold shares by paying only \$1 a month on each share. Any member of the order can take shares. The ground has been bought, and it is a most desirable location, being on the southwest corner of Second and Taylor streets. The ground was bought for \$30,000 over a year and a half ago, and is today worth \$80,000. It was bought on easy terms by the trustees, and payments are being made as fast as they fall due. The incorporators of this temple, all of whom are members of the order, have so arranged that any brother can hold shares by paying only \$1 a month on each share. Any member of the order can take shares.

An area of nearly three acres was burned over and many of the best business blocks in the village were wiped out. Careful estimates by insurance men and others place the loss at between \$600,000 and \$700,000. The heaviest individual loss is that of the Thomas Houston Electric company, being \$100,000 with but \$10,000 insurance. Early in the morning President Ramsey issued an order closing all the saloons in the village and they will remain closed till tomorrow morning.

PLACED AT \$100,000. AUBURN, N. Y., July 30.—A report received here places the Seneca Falls loss at \$1,000,000. Three acres were burned over covered principally by three story brick buildings.

Bilious complaints, constipation, and nausea, are relieved and cured by Ayer's Pills.

WEIGHAMT EXPULSED FROM CHURCH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 30.—The church trial of J. H. Weigham, who was charged with selling big tickets at a picnic on the Fourth of July, was held yesterday. The committee having charge of the trial found him guilty as charged and have notified him of his expulsion from the church.

SUICIDE WITH MORPHINE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 30.—The well-known soda-shop man in Kansas City, Kan., Charles Lieber, died this morning from the effects of morphine, taken with suicidal intent. His wife left him about six weeks ago, and took their two children to live with her sister in Kansas City, Mo. She is now with her brother John Gibson, at No. 433 Washington avenue, Kansas City, Kan.

A TRIED REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS.

Those who suffer from disorder or inaction of the liver will never get the upper hand of the unruly organ so long as they use such irrational remedies as blue pills, calomel and podophyllin. But from the tried and popular medicine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they may expect relief with a certainty of obtaining it. The influence of the Bitters upon the great biliary gland is direct, powerful and speedily felt. The relief afforded is not spasmodic, but complete and permanent. The salowness of the skin, furrowed appearance of the tongue, indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, pains through the right side and shoulder, in fact every accompaniment of the obstinate complaint are entirely and promptly removed by a course of this estimable medicine, in behalf of which testimony is constantly emanating from every quarter, and from all classes of society.

EX-SOLDIERS AT BURLINGAME.

BURLINGAME, Kan., July 30.—Today was soldiers' day in Burlingame. A big camp-fire is in progress tonight at the opera house which is attended by more than 1,000 people. Governor Humphrey, Secretary of State Higgins, Auditor of State McCarthy, Hon. Lew Hanback and S. Bradford are the speakers. Much enthusiasm prevails.

EVA WILKES CHANGES HANDS.

LA PORTE, Ind., July 30.—Alex. Frazer, of Kansas City, has purchased of Brooks & Haze, of this county, the trotting mare Eva Wilkes, who recently made a record at Kanawha, Ill., of 2:20 1/2. The purchase price was \$2,500.

Beecham's Pills cure sick headache.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE LOSSES.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The estimates today on losses by fire last night at the store of the Empire Warehouse company on Furman street, Brooklyn, make it \$200,000 on merchandise and \$200,000 on the building. The merchandise is owned by New York parties.

BASE BALL.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Athletics.....0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0—6

Toledo.....0 0 0 0 4 1 0 2 0—7

Base hits—Athletics 7, Toledo 9.

Pitchers—Athletics 3, Toledo 5.

Pitchers—Huggins and Healy.

AT BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn.....0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—5

Columbus.....0 2 0 0 2 3 3 1 0—13

Base hits—Brooklyn 8, Columbus 16.

Errors—Brooklyn 5, Columbus 7.

Pitchers—Murphy and Cartwright.

AT SYRACUSE.

Syracuse.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

St. Louis.....0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0—6

Base hits—Syracuse 5, St. Louis 7.

Errors—Syracuse 3, St. Louis 5.

Pitchers—Lincoln and Ramsey.

AT PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—0

New York.....0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1—10

Base hits—Pittsburgh 6, New York 14.

Errors—Pittsburgh 2, New York 2.

Pitchers—Maul and Keefe.

Second game—

Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

New York.....0 4 0 0 2 0 0 0—12

Base hits—Pittsburgh 12, New York 15.

Errors—Pittsburgh 7, New York 10.

Pitchers—Crane and Galvin.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0—5

Base hits—Cleveland 7, Boston 8.

Errors—Cleveland 1, Boston 3.

Pitchers—O'Brien and Joubert.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago.....0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—5

Brooklyn.....0 3 0 0 0 1 0 3 0—6

Base hits—Chicago 6, Brooklyn 12.

Pitchers—King and Weibing.

AT PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh.....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—4

New York.....0 3 1 2 1 0 2 2—14

Base hits—Pittsburgh 6, New York 22.

Errors—Pittsburgh 3, New York 2.

Pitchers—Gardner and Rouse.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Boston.....0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—3

Base hits—Cincinnati 4, Boston 9.

Errors—Cincinnati 2, Boston 1.

Pitchers—Rhines and Clarkson.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Cleveland.....1 0 0 0 1 0 2 1—5

Brooklyn.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 4—6

Base hits—Cleveland 6, Brooklyn 18.

Errors—Cleveland 3, Brooklyn 3.

Pitchers—Garfield and Terry.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

The Varied and Beautiful Postage Stamps and Cards of Many Nations.

The original mania for collecting postage stamps has developed into a science now dignified by the name of "philately." Enthusiastic philatelists and readers in general will be interested in the following facts gathered by an intelligent collector:

Japan did not begin to use postage stamps until 1870, and already thousands of kinds have been designed and printed there. The envelopes are long and narrow, to allow of the vertical writing, and are prettily ornamented with views or a pattern round the edge. It is rather disappointing to find that the charming dragon Chinese stamps are said only to be used in the treaty ports and chiefly by foreign residents. The first country that employed post cards was Austria, in 1869, and there are eight varieties, the notices being printed in different languages for the various provinces, whilst Hungary has separate stamps, envelopes and cards of its own. America distinguishes itself by its great number of kinds of stamped envelopes, past and present, of which there are 1,500 varieties, without counting shades. Russia is remarkable for the beauty of its stamps in color and execution.

The stamps of France are of great interest, owing to the historical events they indicate, beginning with the republic of 1849, continuing through the empire, and again reverting to a republic in 1870, including the head of Liberty, the head of Napoleon III, and a design to represent peace and commerce. The stamps of Canada are fine specimens of line engraving, and the early ones show beauty and variety of design, including portraits of the queen and Christopher Columbus, the latter also adorning the stamps of Chili. The early stamps of Denmark are superb, and those of Greece are remarkably pretty in tints and design.

The German stamps are effective and varied. Spain is to be noticed for having a stamp of the value of one-fourth of a penny. The head of the 4-year-old King Alfonso XIII has lately been placed upon the Spanish issues. India is fertile in varieties of stamps. English postage stamps are very numerous and varied in color. The first penny stamps were printed in black for two or three years, followed by the brick red that lasted till about ten years ago. Steel plates are used for printing the millions constantly issued from Somerset house.

Facts About Flags.

1. To "strike the flag" is to lower the national colors in token of submission. 2. Flags are used as the symbol of rank and command, the officers using them being called flag officers. Such flags are square, to distinguish them from other banners. 3. The "flag of truce" is a white flag, displayed to an enemy to indicate a desire for a parley or consultation. 4. The white flag is a sign of peace. After a battle parties from both sides often go out to the field to rescue the wounded or bury the dead under the protection of a white flag. 5. The red flag is a sign of defiance, and is often used by revolutionists. In our service it is a mark of danger, and shows a vessel to be receiving or discharging her powder. 6. The black flag is a sign of piracy. 7. The yellow flag shows a vessel to be in quarantine, or is the sign of contagious diseases. 8. A flag at half mast means mourning. Fishing and other vessels return with a flag at half mast to announce the loss or death of some of them. 9. Dipping the flags lowering slightly and then hoisting it again to salute a vessel or fort. 10. If the president of the United States goes aboard the American flag is carried in the bows of his barge or hoisted at the main of the vessel on board which he is.

Clover as Lucky Charm.

Among the many superstitions connected with the four leaved clover is one that if a man takes a woman for his wife who has obtained two four leaved clovers and induces her to eat one while he himself swallows the other mutual love is sure to result. Nay, according to a very good gypsy authority, even a true patriot has, or three leaved clover, will have this effect. Also take a four or three leaved clover, and making a hollow in the end of your spoon, take care not to injure it, and close the opening carefully. Then so long as you walk with it you will be less wary than if it were wanting and will enjoy luck in many ways.

A German proverb says of a lucky man: "Er hat ein vierblattiges Kleeblatt gefunden." "He has found a four leaved clover." On this test Dr. Wilhelm Korte preaches the following homily: "This is, you say, a stupid superstition. Did you ever know a man who was gaudy and gay, utterly and entirely devoid of superstition? For if you did be sure there was nothing in him."

Longfellow's Ancestry.

The ancestry of Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, is traced by The Inter-Ocean from that John Alden who came over in the Mayflower after this fashion: John Alden married Priscilla Mullens (otherwise called Mullins and Molineux); their daughter married William Peabody whose daughter Ruth married Benjamin Bartlett, whose daughter Priscilla married John Sampson, whose daughter Susanna married Deacon Peleg Wadsworth, whose son, Gen. Peleg, was Longfellow's grandfather. The first American Longfellow was William Longfellow, of Newbury, Mass., who came to this country from Yorkshire, England, about the year 1651. The poet was of the fifth generation in descent from this man. The maiden name of the mother of the poet was Wadsworth; she was the granddaughter of Gen. Peleg Wadsworth.

One of England's Eminent Men.

The 12th of July, 1890, was the eighty-third birthday of Cardinal Manning, who has been so prominently before the public, more especially of late years. Yet his activity, both physical and mental, appears no to be great. He was when he was installed archbishop of Westminster. His daily routine is the same as that of men not half his years. He rises at 7, says mass at 8, breakfasts at 8:45, spends his mornings in hearing confessions or receiving visitors, dines at 1:30, drives to some mission requiring his presence, to some place where he has business, takes tea at 7, and retires to carry on his vast correspondence, interrupted by the duties of the day, until 11:30, when he seeks well earned repose. The greater part of his correspondence he handles himself, sometimes the most trivial matters.

Chosen Friends.

Indiana and Texas are close together in the race for membership, and Michigan and Pennsylvania are also now having a very interesting little gallop for the lead. Supreme Marshal J. P. Van Nest, of Woodbury, O., is doing yeoman service in the union jurisdiction. He will muster 5,500 of Chosen Friends' roll call before the end of the year.

Supreme Medical Examiner Jameson, of Indianapolis, Ind., reports for the month of April, 1890, as follows: Number of petitions received, 639; approved, 490; reduced and approved, 43; returned for correction, 33; rejected, 6; held, 9. Total, 609.

Had Never Disappointed Her.

"I believe in men thinking of their wives and trying to oblige them," said the man who had treated her. "My wife naturally says to me, 'I'd stay out half the night if I were you.'"

"I'm proud to say I've never disappointed her yet," said the man.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO PROGRESSIVE MEN AND WOMEN.

A Simple Still for Procuring Pure Water for Drinking Use in Localities Where the Natural Water is Alkaline or Salt.

The simple water still shown in the accompanying cut was devised by Dr. E. Cutter, and illustrated and described originally in Popular Science News:

(A) Does away with the worm. (B) With the condensing water. (D) A reservoir of tinned iron, 18x9 inches, with tight top, which fits into a kettle. At the bottom is soldered a flange of tin flaring upward. At B is a tube to lead off the water that condenses inside and runs down the sides. The pipe of distilled water is secured during their fall through the air to receptacle, and becomes palatable.

The cut here given shows a section of the apparatus. A B is a tin cylinder 9 inches in diameter and 18 inches high, covered with enamel. (D) A reservoir of tinned iron, 18x9 inches, with tight top, which fits into a kettle. At the bottom is soldered a flange of tin flaring upward. At B is a tube to lead off the water that condenses inside and runs down the sides. The pipe of distilled water is secured during their fall through the air to receptacle, and becomes palatable.

The new points of this apparatus are briefly summarized as follows: 1. It does away with a worm and cold water for condenser. It is found that there is a current of air from all sides cooling the condenser. A B is secured to give with this apparatus 100 gallons in ten hours.

2. The distilled water of the chemist is brackish, due to the distillate being discharged in comparatively closed vessels. In the present case the water in drops falls through the air, and this presents a large surface to the atmosphere, with the result that the distilled water will be like that of a spring. 3. The material should be tinned iron or zinc, which distills zinc oxide or may be of enameled ware, glass, porcelain, crockery, etc. 4. Variations: Make an adapter pot, remove cover to it, and fit a tin cylinder to cover eighteen inches long. At the other end put a flange and tube as above, and this will also do the work. The apparatus may be made collapsible like the collapsible drinking cup, and a few more or less extra parts than water can also be distilled with this device, for example alcohol.

A Cheap Elevator for Private Houses.

From Berlin comes news of the invention of a simple elevator that can be inexpensively supplied in private dwelling houses. It is described as a chair run on wheels, and is a very simple contrivance, up and down on one half of the ordinary staircase, leaving space for any one who wishes to walk instead of riding. Each flight of stairs in a house has its separate chair, and the motor is power furnished from the city water in the cellar. The chair is set in motion by a simple pressure of one of its arms, while after it has been used it slides back to the bottom step, its descent being regulated in such a manner that the carrying of passengers is a matter of entire safety. The motive power is of course a very simple contrivance, according to the cost of water, this being, it is stated, at Berlin at the rate of a little more than one-tenth of a cent for each trip.

Europe's Venerable Tree.

There is not in Europe a more interesting tree for Americans to visit than the chestnut tree of the city of Paris. The chestnut of Paris, the portrait of which is here reproduced from Forest and Garden, along with the following interesting facts regarding it.

The first of its race to grow in the soil of Europe, it has survived for more than two centuries, and is a monument to the elements and the social cycles which have swept over it. The seed from which it sprang was planted in 1553 by Vespaican.



THE OLDEST TREE IN EUROPE.

Robbin, gardener of Louis XII, in the Jardin du Roi, now called the Jardin des Plantes.

Vespaican Robbin was the son of a gardener more famous than himself, Jean Robbin, who had charge of the royal gardens under Henry of Navarre, and it was for the elder Robbin that Lianes, more than a century after his death, named the genus Robinia, to which our locust tree belongs. Little is known of the life of Vespaican, but he was a man of some importance, who after year with leaves and flowers, testifying to the wonderful vitality of the locust tree, and to the care which has been bestowed upon this specimen by the authorities of the garden, the most interesting in the world, perhaps, in the historical relations with men famous in the annals of botany.

Wanted Proof.

Tommy (down in the street)—Oh, pa, put your head out of the window a minute. Pa (putting his head out of the window)—What is it, Tommy? Tommy—Nothing except I have got a bet with Johnny Jones that your head place is bigger than his pa's head place. —Texas Siftings.

Origin of the Word "Milliner."

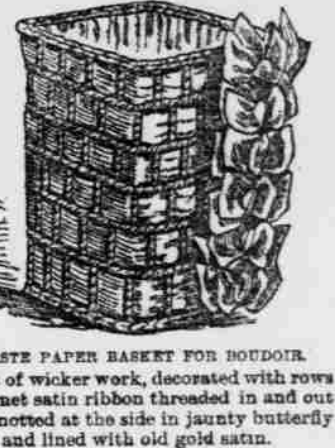
Milliner, according to Brewer, is a corruption of Milner, so called from Milner in Italy, which at one time gave the law to Europe in all matters of taste, dress and elegance.

Painting Candles.

This, according to an amateur artist, is very easy work. Several candles can be painted at a time. Enamel paints are used. A tile palette and small pads of cotton wool are needed. Floral designs are best. Sometimes a blue or red candle is colored brown, blue or red; then with the cotton wool, tied in a piece of muslin, bring the color up the candle till it merges in the white; then paint one bloom. If you have many candles paint a different shade on each; it is easily done, every touch of the brush effecting a definite result—the holder the design the better. The effect of a ribbon wound round the candle is produced by twisting an inch wide strip of paper about it and coloring all that remains of the candle. When the paper is taken away the candle can be left as it is, or on the color small white flowers or patterns may be painted. It is fascinating work, for no preparation is necessary and a few touches make a great effect.

Trimmed Wicker Work.

Articles of wicker work, such as light chairs, baskets, etc., are particularly pretty when trimmed up with ribbons. Our cut shows an attractive waste paper basket made suitable for a dainty boudoir.



WASTE PAPER BASKET FOR Boudoir.

It is of wicker work, decorated with rows of green satin ribbon threaded in and out and knotted at the side in jaunty butterfly bows, and lined with old gold satin.

Hot Weather Drinks.

Fruit juices and delicious drinks to refresh and invigorate hot and tired human beings at this season. Some tempting recipes are as follows:

Cherry Syrup.—Select ripe cherries, wash them well, then press out the juice through a sieve, add a little water and let them come to a boil. Strain, add sugar syrup and a little lemon juice. When cool pour in glasses over cracked ice.

Raspberry Vinegar.—Wash four pounds of ripe raspberries, let them stand three days, strain off the juice and add sugar syrup. Repeat this process again in three days; then to each pound of liquor allow one pound of best white sugar, bottle it, and let it stand one week, then cork tight and keep in a cool place.

Berry Lemonade.—Juice of half a lemon, one and one-half tablespoonsful of sugar, one and one-half tablespoonsful of orange. Fill a tumbler half full of shaved ice, add water, shake well, and ornament with berries.

How to Serve Wine.

Wine is like a delicate flower, and should be treated as carefully; otherwise, as a lily touched by frost, it will droop and its full life and beauty never return. Champagne should be chilled but once, and then only fifteen or twenty minutes before it is used, says one authority on scientific wine drinking, and thereafter should be gradually warmed and drunk at a temperature of 70 or 75 degs., and never drunk at all excepting with meats. It is a common thing to see bottles of wine and sugar to be chilled. They might as well add sugar to vinegar or sort to their usual relish—pickles—for claret with ice added becomes nothing more or less than vinegar.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

The Light and Delicate Menu That Alone Is Tempting in Summer's Heat.

The dinner in summer should be a much lighter, more dainty meal than in winter. Let the table be set with delicacies, with little color displayed in the decorations except that of flowers. Little Nuck cakes are particularly nice to introduce the soup, which should be a clear consommé or delicate cream soup. Mulligatawny is an Indian soup which belongs to summer, and is especially served with a chicken or game dinner. Most varieties of fish are only in season in summer. Heavy, hot roasts of beef or mutton may often be discarded on a warm summer's day for broiled lamb chops served with maitre d'hotel butter, or for fried chicken or broiled cutlets, or for a delicious crisp roast of spring lamb with mint sauce.

Curries belong to summer, and they offer an agreeable change to the appetite which has become jaded by a monotonous winter diet. Chicken and veal are the most suitable meats for a curry, and lamb and some varieties of fish are also delicious prepared in this way. Prisoners of lamb, chicken and veal are always welcome summer meats.

Wise gardeners arrange the sowing of their crops so that there is a continuous supply of fresh, tender green peas and corn and other choice vegetables from the first picking till the frost appears. It is a little more difficult to insure tender salad greens. Nothing grown for this purpose is the heat of midsummer is ever so crisp and delicious as the lettuce and other plants that germinate of the cool earth in early spring.